





# BROWN, BUCK & CO.

## GREEN TAG SALE

BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29

This is our house-cleaning throughout the store. Owing to war prices on many linens, the savings this year are unusually large. Remember, there will be many small lots, not advertised, at unusual savings. Everything marked in plain figures.

### Ready to Wear Coats, Suits, Dresses

**DARK SERGE AND POPLIN COATS**, stylish models. Regular \$9.75, \$11.50, \$12.50. **Green Tag price to close, \$7.45.**  
**CORDEUROY SPORT COATS**. Regular \$5.95. **Sale \$2.95.**  
**PURE LINEN DUST COATS**. Regular \$3.50 to \$5.00. **Sale \$1.95.**  
**LADIES' SUITS**, blue serge and poplin suits, well made. Regular \$11.50 and \$12.50, **sale \$5.95.** \$10.50 suits only **\$3.75.**  
**SERGE DRESSES**, dark colors, \$5.00 and \$5.95, **sale \$3.75.**  
**AWNING STRIPE SKIRTS** of Palm Beach cloth or Silver Bloom. Regular \$3.95 and \$4.95, **sale \$3.45.**  
**SERGE AND POPLIN DRESS SKIRTS**, dark colors. Regular \$4.95, **sale \$2.75.**  
**WHITE WASH SKIRTS** of all sizes. Regular 98c, **sale 79c.**  
**SMALL LOT WASH SKIRTS** to close, 59c.  
**SEVERAL STYLES** wash skirts of Pique and Gabardine. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, **sale 95c.**

### Children's White Dresses

Ages 6 to 14, lawn and voiles, \$1.49 now 95c, \$2.00 now \$1.25, \$3.00 now \$1.95.  
**LADIES' WHITE VOILE DRESSES**, small lot from last season. Regular \$3.98 to \$4.98, **sale \$1.25.**  
**ALL OTHER** muslin dresses at reduced prices.

### Muslin Kimonos

Short, square neck, black and white. Regular 25c, **sale 19c.**  
 Long muslin kimonos. Regular 95c, **sale 45c.**

### Small Lot Muslin Underwear at Just one-half Price

These are the slightly soiled or mussed pieces from our entire stock.

### Yard Goods Specials

**SILK REMNANTS** in fancy stripes and flowered short lengths. Regular 75c to \$2.00, **sale half price.**  
**COLORS MUSLIN** 25c, **sale 17c.** 15c muslin, **sale 11c.**

### Curtain Scrims

**SMALL LOT** in cream and white, 36 inches wide, 25c ones now 15c.  
**WOVEN DISH CLOTHS**, heavy unbleached cotton. Regular 10c, **sale 4 for 25c.**  
**NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS**, two lots to close out, big values. Regular \$2.50 ones \$1.49. Regular \$2.00 ones \$1.25.

### Shirt Waists

**ONE LOT** Crepe de chene and Voiles in the light colors. Regular \$2.45, **sale \$1.20.**  
**VOILE WAISTS**, all white embroidery trimmed. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, **sale 95c.**  
**LARGE SIZE WAISTS**, 40, 42, 44, white voile, lace and embroidery trimmed. Regular 98c, **sale 65c.**

### Importers' Sample Linens

Twice each season we clean up a large importer's sample line of towels, napkins, bed spreads, at about one-half price. These savings we pass along to you.  
**500 TOWELS** include bath towels, Linen, Huck, Damask, Union Huck, Cotton Huck and plain crash towels. Regular prices 5c to 25c. We have divided them into four lots at 4c, 7c, 11c and 17c each.  
**200 TOWELS** all pure Linen, Huck or Damask towels and extra heavy bath towels. Regular prices were 39c to \$1.00 each. These divided into three lots, 29c, 39c and 49c each.  
**50 DOZEN NAPKINS** all pure linen, 18 inch to 24 inch sizes. Regular \$1.00 to \$5.00, **Green Tag price 69c, 95c, \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.95.**  
**BED SPREADS**, drummer's samples and slightly soiled on back side, but savings more than offset this. Regular prices \$1.25 to \$5.00, **Green Tag prices 69c, 95c, \$1.45, \$1.95, \$2.95.**  
**CRASH REMNANTS** in pure linen, come in pieces 2 to 7 1/2 yds long. Regular values 15c to 22c, **sale prices 11c, 12 1/2c, 15c.**  
**TABLE DAMASK REMNANTS** in 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2 and 3 yard lengths. They will average more than one-third off regular prices. Regular 49c to \$2.00 yard, **sale 49c to 59c, 95c, \$1.25.**

### Handkerchiefs

Ladies' and children's sizes. Some are slightly wrinkled, being used in trimming. 5c ones, 3c, 12 1/2c and 15c ones 9c, 25c ones 14c, 59c and 75c ones 24c.

# BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Norway,

Formerly Thomas Smiley

Maine

## BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Master Guy Thurston is ill of scarlet fever.  
 Mrs. Jodrey was an over Sunday visitor at F. H. Lowe's.  
 Little Maurice Poole has been quite sick for the past few days.  
 Mrs. Mary F. Staples of Dixfield is visiting relatives and friends in town.  
 Miss Mary Plummer of Lovell is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. H. Young.  
 Mr. Fred Staples of Rumford Point was calling on friends in town, Tuesday.  
 Mr. Ed. Robinson and family are now settled in their house on Paradise Road.  
 Mrs. Roswell Frost of Norway was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durall, Sunday.  
 Mrs. Dollison Conroy spent the week end with relatives at Portland and Old Orchard.  
 Mrs. George Davis of Milton was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill, Thursday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young and Harry Young motored around the mountains, Sunday.  
 Mrs. Spencer and daughter, Mrs. Helen Laing, went to Bangor, Monday, to visit relatives.  
 Mrs. C. K. Fox and Marion Bean were guests of Mrs. Fox's sister at Portland last week.  
 Mrs. Will Pool, who has been assisting Mrs. Horrick, returned to her home in Oxford, Thursday.  
 Mr. W. H. Young left the first of the week for a three weeks' business trip in Aroostook County.  
 Mr. Russell Cole of Milton, N. H., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke a few days last week.  
 The Ladies' Club will meet with Miss True at Mrs. Gehring's on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.  
 Mrs. John Swan returned Sunday night after spending a delightful week with relatives at Old Orchard.  
 Mrs. Jack Poole's sister, Miss May Murphy, and a lady friend from Worcester, Mass., are visiting her for a few weeks.  
 The party of six girls from Boston, who have been spending two weeks as guests of Miss Miriam Horrick, returned home, Monday, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Lucinda Edwards. Miss Horrick was unable to return with them on account of illness.  
 Mr. Earl Hoyt from Wilson's Mills was in Bethel, Thursday.  
 Mr. Carl Leighton of Portland is a guest of Mr. Wallace Merrill.  
 Mrs. Clinton Metcalf visited her father Mr. Seth Walker, last week.  
 Mrs. William Mason is visiting her son, Herman, at the old home farm.  
 Mrs. Horace Annas and daughter, Elsie, visited in South Paris over Sunday.  
 Miss Pansy Ryan and Miss Lillian Parsons are spending a week at Maple Inn.  
 Mrs. Charles Bartlett of Locke's Mills was a business visitor in town, Monday.  
 Mrs. Anna R. Billings of Bryant's Pond is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bryant.  
 Mrs. Edie Hall of West Bethel was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke last week.  
 Mr. H. S. Pashank and family of Rumford were calling on friends in town, Sunday.  
 Uncle Hiram Twitcheil has been very sick the past week, caused from the excessive heat.  
 Mrs. Lucinda S. Edwards of Boston was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Edwards.  
 Rufus Skillings and little grandson, Warren Hutchinson, visited relatives in Bethel, Monday.  
 Ziba Durkee, who has been spending a few days with relatives in Portland, returned home, Sunday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Burbank of New York are guests of Mr. Burbank's mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Burbank.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Sessions of No. Woodstock were guests of Mr. Hiram Twitcheil the first of the week.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Littlehale from Rockland and Perley Eliot and two daughters from North Norway were in town, Friday.  
 Mrs. Henry Austin and son, Charles, were week end guests of Mrs. Austin's father, Mr. Charles Hibbard, at Shelburne, N. H.  
 Mr. Fred C. Bean of East Bethel and son, Lester, of Princeton, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill, Saturday.  
 Miss Grace Farrington returned to her home in Portland, Saturday, after spending a few weeks as the guest of Mrs. Lucy Fox.

Mr. P. B. Hall and family were guests of Mrs. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Buck, on Swan's Hill, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring, Mr. W. J. Upon, Mr. Ogden Mills and family, Mr. Holmshelm, Mrs. Dearborn, Miss Hodgdon, Miss Natalie True, Miss Katherine Bryant, Mrs. Everett and Miss Helen Frost left Monday for Bailey's Island, where they will spend several weeks.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold their next meeting with Mrs. Frank Kendall, Thursday afternoon, July 27, and the following program has been prepared: Scripture reading, roll call answered by items and news of church work, solo, Mrs. Ada Tyler, selected readings, Mrs. Levi Bartlett, Mrs. L. C. Jordan, gospel hymns. At the close of the meeting there will be a sale of home made doughnuts.

Miss E. E. Burnham returned Monday, after spending two weeks' vacation with friends in Portland and Manchester Falls.

Mrs. Ellen Pickett and two sons, Philip and Everett, of Portland were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill.

At the Methodist church, Sunday evening, the subject for discussion was, "What can we do as a society for the betterment of the town?"

The Christian Endeavors will be led next Sunday evening by Miss Ida Packard, when she will give a report of the Y. W. C. A. convention which she attended as delegate from the Bethel Association. All interested in the Young Women's Christian Association work are especially invited to attend; the meeting will be at the usual hour at the Garland Memorial Chapel.

Mr. S. A. Parsons, who has been spending a few weeks at Howard's Pond, has returned to Bethel.

The Loyal Workers of the Methodist church will hold a sale of ice cream and cake on the Parsonage lawn on Thursday evening, July 27, at 6.30.

Mrs. Amelia Grover and little grandson, Ralph, returned from Albany, Friday, after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

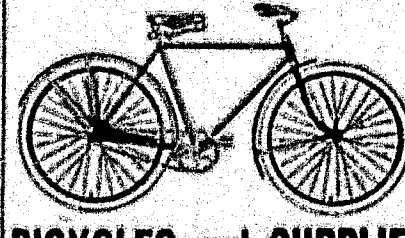
Mrs. E. H. Smith and daughter, Eunice, spent a day the last of the week with Mrs. Henry Stearns at Newry Corner.

Mr. Fritz Tyler started Wednesday on a two months' trip to Maryland, where he has employment with the U. S. Navy Co.

The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. C. E. Valentine last Thursday. Miss Chryssakle, who is a guest at Mr. J. C. Farrington's gave a most interesting talk on telling of her home in Greece and Athens her native city. She will continue her duties at Abbott Academy, Amherst, Mass., this year.

The pulpit at the Congregational church was supplied by Prof. W. B. Mitchell last Sunday, who preached a very interesting and helpful sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wheeler and sister, Mrs. Albert B. Grover and Mrs. Fred Wood, attended the funeral of their uncle, Henry Wilbur, at Bolster's Mills last week.



**BICYCLES and SUPPLIES**  
**The New Standard**  
 at \$22.50  
**TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair**  
**Give me a call.**  
**Lyon, the Jeweler**  
 Bethel, Maine

## Two New Styles—From New York Every Week

Price

**\$1.00**

Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

in the "SEAL-PAC" Envelope

Price

**\$1.00**

Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

For instance, The Fern Waist comes in the Seal-Pac envelope—it is never touched by human hands from the time it leaves the makers until you open the Seal-Pac envelope. You have the satisfaction of knowing that The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope has not been "tried on."

Priced at only \$1.00, The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is really a wonderful value. Only the latest and smartest materials and trimmings are selected, and the complete make and finish is the same that goes into high-priced waists.

Every Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope is cut full—there is no skimping—all sizes are guaranteed to be absolutely correct. You will find the size printed on the Seal-Pac envelope—also the style and price.

Whenever you need a waist be sure to buy The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac envelope. You can be sure that it is the latest style—that it is fresh and clean—never been tried on before—that the size is right—that the price is always \$1.00 everywhere, and that it represents the utmost in value both in material and workmanship.

CARVER'S

## Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M. Hollow Back, Butted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

Novelty Siding and Roofing for Camps and Garages.

Windows and Doors and all kinds of Building Material.

**CHAS. G. BLAKE,**  
 NORWAY, MAINE.

## Your Baby Should Receive

\$5.00 in Gold in the Voting Contest. Be sure that her name is among those to appear next week. It means only a little effort to you. 1 vote for every 10c purchase. Voting box now at Young's Shoe Store.

**C. K. FOX,**  
**E. P. LYON,**

**W. E. BOSSERMAN,**  
**YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.**

## THE HO

Pleasant Re Dedicated as they Circle at

A CAMP FI

An Ingenious I

Those who have rate culinary camp fire—or even frying fish or b it is fatiguing, serve the happy at all and a fire thing to cinders. This difficulty a wholesome ment by using. When preparing me, pack some a soap or crackle ly close-fitting li white quilt or c folded into a r make a crude muslin with cot each thick. The granite cooking capacity with th In setting up ca be lined with th of newspaper (th with the aid of a with clean lay o and a close little fit the cooking p. This camp fr fested—and has t ary as well as a life. It makes p rice, evaporated ing vegetables, would be exclud there are childr things are partle the soap box in the food in the boll briskly over remove it, seal tightly closed. ( that shuts in), a nest. Tuck over three or four t per and shut do Breakfast cereal cooker over nig cooking foods sh fire for fifteen placed in the co. This will also and labor-savin housewives who it costs almost n. It is not necer keeping milk co weather. The quervess heat al many hours, w or more properly box lined with pa lay, straw or a covered, is all th ile of milk, regel fairman's wago in this device, w as may be deatr May Outing Mag

**CANNING**  
 Preserved Pine shred pineapple thin strips. Acc new and approve after cooking. S a brush, and cut a quantity of wa move from the l cut in slices, par and core. Weigh each pound allow. Put a layer of tom of a porcel cover with a In kettle with alt side over night, and boll, skimm the syrup is cle and simmer 30- jolly jars and s Pineapple Cons apples and roma one-half pound o of water to each the sugar and w skin when it b

## TREAT K

RI

The new and pro live and blood life cause of the trou stomach. I is what Dr. Davi Remedy does. It stomach relieves biliousness, waes positive action; thu der have a chance stomach, blood, blood purified. Dr. Remedy has an n new standard of cleanliness. It is a complete blood purifier. It is a complete blood purifier.



# VICINITY.

Carl Hoyt from Wilson's Mill, Bethel, Thursday.

Carl Leighton of Portland is a guest of Mr. Wallace Merrill.

Clinton Metcalf visited her Mr. Seth Walker, last week.

William Mason is visiting her Mr. at the old home farm.

Horace Annas and daughter, Edith, in South Paris over Sunday.

Pansy Ryan and Miss Lillian are spending a week at Maple.

Charles Bartlett of Locke's is a business visitor in town.

Anna R. Billings of Bryant's is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C.

Elmie Hall of West Bethel was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke.

H. S. Pughard and family of Portland were calling on friends in Sunday.

Hiram Twitcheell has been very sick last week, caused from the heat.

Lutinda S. Edwards of Boston was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

Skilling and Little grandson, Hutchinson, visited relatives in Monday.

Darke, who has been spending a week with relatives in Portland, home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbank of New York City are a guest of Mr. Burbank's mother, Mrs. M. Burbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Sessions of No. Wood are a guest of Mr. Hiram Twitcheell of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Littlehale from Portland and Perley Flint and two from North Newry were in Friday.

Henry Abelin and son, Charles, and guests of Mrs. Austin's, Mr. Charles Hibbard, at Shelburne, H.

Ed C. Bean of East Bethel and sister, of Princeton, Me., were a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merriam.

Grace Farrington returned to Portland, Saturday, after a few weeks as the guest of Mr. Fox.

Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac is cut full—there is no skimping—sleeves are guaranteed to be correct. You will find the Seal-Pac envelope the style and price.

Ever you need a waist be sure The Fern Waist in the Seal-Pac. You can be sure that the latest style—that it is fresh—never been tried on before—the size is right—that the price is \$1.00 everywhere, and that counts the utmost in value both in style and workmanship.

YORK EVERY WEEK

Price \$1.00

Sizes Guaranteed to be Correct

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's Shoe Store.

ERMAN,

TORE.

## THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

### A CAMP FIRELESS COOKER.

An Ingenious Device of Great Utility to the Camper.

Those who have tried any more elaborate culinary performances over a camp fire—or even a camp stove—than frying fish or boiling coffee, know that it is fatiguing and a tedious task to preserve the happy mean between no fire at all and a fire that will burn every thing to cinders.

This difficulty may be obviated and a wholesome variety added to the menu by using a camp fireless cooker. When preparing your outfit this summer, pack some of your belongings in a soap or cracker box that has a fairly close-fitting lid. Take along an old white quilt or a blanket that can be folded into a pad to fit the box, or make a crude pad out of unbleached muslin with cotton batting, about one inch thick. Include in your outfit a granite cooking pail commensurate in capacity with the size of your party. In setting up camp, the soap box is to be lined with three or four thicknesses of newspaper (this can be done easily with the aid of a few tacks) and filled with clean hay or straw, packed firmly and a close little nest hollowed out to fit the cooking pail.

This camp fireless cooker has been tested and has proved a pleasant luxury as well as a convenience in camp life. It makes possible cooked cereals, rice, evaporated fruits and slow-cooking vegetables, where otherwise they would be excluded from the menu. If there are children in the party, these things are particularly desirable. Keep the soap box in a sheltered place. Let the food in the cooking-pail begin to boil briskly over the camp fire, then remove it, seeing that the cover is tightly closed (it should be a cover that shuts in), and place it in its hay nest. Tuck over it the cotton pad and three or four thicknesses of newspaper and shut down the lid of the box. Breakfast cereals may remain in the cooker over night. Meat, or slow-cooking foods should boil on the camp fire for fifteen minutes before being placed in the cooker.

This will also be found a heat-saving and labor-saving device for those housewives who remain at home—and it costs almost nothing.

It is not necessary to have ice for keeping milk cool and sweet in hot weather. The fireless-cooker, which conserves heat at the boiling point for many hours, will also conserve cold, or more properly, keep heat out. A box lined with paper, packed with clean hay, straw or shavings and securely covered, is all that is needed. The bottle of milk, received ice-cold from the dairyman's wagon and placed directly in this device, will keep sweet as long as may be desired.—S. R. Quigley in May Outlook Magazine.

### CANNING PINEAPPLE.

Preserved Pineapple—For preserving shred pineapple or cut into cubes or thin strips. According to a method new and approved the fruit is pared after cooking. Scrub pineapples with a brush, and cut off the crowns; boil in a quantity of water until tender. Remove from the kettle and cool, then cut in slices, pare and extract the eyes and core. Weigh the fruit, and for each pound allow one pound of sugar.

Put a layer of pineapple in the bottom of a porcelain preserving kettle, cover with a layer of sugar, fill the kettle with alternate layers, and set aside over night. Drain off the juice and boil, skimming as required. When the syrup is clear, add the pineapple and simmer 20 minutes. Turn into jelly jars and seal when cold.

Pineapple Conserve—Pare the pineapples and remove the eyes. Allow one-half pound of sugar and one cup of water to each pound of fruit. Melt the sugar and water in a kettle, and skim when it boils. Put in the whole

pineapples, and simmer at the boiling point two hours. When they are clear and saturated with syrup, take out and dry them in the sun. Dust with coarse granulated sugar, wrap closely in waxed paper and store in dry boxes.

Canned Pineapples—The complete sterilization, or scalding in boiling water of jars, rubbers, covers and all utensils used in the process of canning pineapple is necessary to insure preservation of the fruit. Pare pineapples with a silver knife, removing the eyes, and grate or shred with a silver fork. Weigh the fruit, and to every pound allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Mix fruit and sugar, and bring quickly to the boiling point in a porcelain-lined preserving kettle. Cook slowly 15 minutes, can and seal. If pineapple is sliced for canning, cook in boiling water until tender, then make a syrup of the water and sugar, boil the fruit a second time, and seal in the usual way.

### CANNING PEACHES.

In putting up peaches, if you are not familiar with the washbottle method, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for farmers' bulletins on canning fruits and vegetables. For real, fancy peaches, use the wide-mouth jars and the yellow-fleshed fruit; the yellow-fleshed peaches ripen first at the pit; the white-fleshed fruits ripen from the outside in; the white-fleshed fruits have the finest flavor. There are several ways of peeling peaches; one is the lye method; another is scalding as tomatoes; the third is peeling with a knife. For putting up fine peaches, halve and pit them, pack the jar as full as it will hold without crushing the fruit; then cover with a light syrup made of half a cup of sugar to a cup of water. Cook in the wash boiler, as other canning is done, giving a long, slow cooking—an hour, or hour and a half at a temperature of 190 degrees, keeping the water just below the boiling point is about right. After the slow cooking, remove the jars from the boiler, open some of them and pour into a bowl, covering with a cloth; let stand open for half an hour, then fill the jars with the peaches in the bowl, as the peaches will have shrunken some. If a heavy syrup is liked, make it of two cups of sugar to one cup of water. Fill the jars to overflowing with the hot juice or syrup, adjust the tops and set again in the boiler, let come to a boil, seal at once and put away.

### WHEN THE HOUSE IS CLOSED FOR THE SUMMER.

There is a lot more to closing the house for the summer, than shutting and locking the windows and front door. The greatest cause for worry perhaps is the danger of moth-eaten carpets and rugs. Long before the time comes to close the house for the summer, presumably all heavy hangings and moth-eaten carpets of other sorts have been packed safely away; but the rugs and carpets remain as easy prey.

Constant use is the best method of combating moths. Since the days of the closed "parlor" windows, with drawn shades excepting on occasional holidays, moths have given up feeding generally on carpets, for they have little chance in the face of the present fancy for flooding all the rooms of the house with sunshine, which they detest, to browse about the doors. But in the summer they do have some chance to do harm in a closed house.

### EXTRACTS AND SPIRITS.

Bulletin of Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is the executive of the law regulating the sale of drugs and foods in Maine. It is the duty of the Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station to make the analyses of the samples collected by the Commissioner, and to publish the results of the analyses, together with the names of the persons from whom the samples were obtained, and such additional information as may seem advisable.

An extract is a food preparation and in the standards adopted for the State of Maine is defined as follows: "A flavoring extract is a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength, of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and conforms in name to the plant used in its preparation." A spirit is a medicinal preparation and is an alcoholic solution of volatile preparations formerly prepared by distillation but now frequently made by simply dissolving the volatile principle in alcohol.

### PEPPERMINT.

Spirits of peppermint is frequently called "essence of peppermint." By Maine druggists. When prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia it carries 10 per cent of peppermint oil, 80 per cent of alcohol, and has a slightly greenish color from the natural coloring of the oil. It is used in the preparation of many of the household remedies, and is a valuable remedy in many cases.



### THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator gets all the cream off the milk. Any other separator will lose cream when the speed slackens. You can't always turn it at exactly the right angle. No one can. It's impossible. The suction-feed is the only one that can. The suction-feed skims clean, fast or slow, and delivers even cream. Capacity increases with the speed. Come in and let us show you how it works.

C. L. DAVIS  
BETHEL, ME.

mint, or both, and contains not less than 3 per cent of oil of peppermint. There is no standard for the alcoholic content of the extract. Food extracts may be lawfully sold below standard strength if they are plainly labeled as such to show their quality. Below standard extracts of peppermint are quite common and are probably used as a beverage by persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors.

### WINTERGREEN, CHOCOKERBERRY.

Spirit of gaultheria (wintergreen, chocokerberry) carries 5 per cent oil of gaultheria and 90 per cent of alcohol. Extract of wintergreen carries 3 per cent of oil of wintergreen, oil of birch or methyl salicylate. There is very little oil of wintergreen or oil of birch used. Most of the spirit as well as the extract is prepared from the artificial ester. The below standard extracts of wintergreen are mostly used for the same purpose as the weak extract of peppermint.

### ORANGE AND LEMON.

Extract of orange is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of orange, or from orange peel, or both, and contains not less than 5 per cent of oil of orange. Extract of lemon is prepared from oil of lemon, from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than 5 per cent of oil of lemon. Torpeneless extract of lemon is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol or by dissolving torpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, and contains not less than 0.2 (two-tenths) per cent of citral derived from oil of lemon. The below standard extracts of lemon and the torpeneless extracts are sold as substitutes for and in competition with the pure extracts. There is no economy in their use. Their lessened flavoring value offsets the reduction in price (if any) at which they are sold.

### VANILLA.

Extract of vanilla is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla beans with or without sugar or glycerine and contains in 100 parts the soluble matters from not less than 10 parts of the vanilla bean. Imitation vanilla flavors are variously compounded but for the most part depend upon coumarin or vanillin, or both, for their flavor. Unless purposely made weak these imitation products have a strong, though not pleasant, flavor. Some people prefer this flavor to the more delicate vanilla bean flavor.

### ALMOND.

Extract of almond is prepared from oil of bitter almonds, free from hydrocyanic acid, and contains not less than one per cent of oil. Only one sample, "Baker's Pure Extract Almond," made by the Baker Extract Co., Portland, Me., and Springfield, Mass., was examined. The sample was passed as being in accord with the requirements.

### SUMMER DIET.

Eat one-fourth less in summer than in winter.  
Eat meat in moderation.  
Banish all alcoholic beverages.  
Eat mostly cooked fruits and vegetables.  
Drink nothing below 50 degrees in temperature, and drink sparingly.  
Be careful to seek the society of cheerful friends.  
Practice moderation in eating, drinking and open-air exercise.  
Don't fret; don't worry.  
—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

### REMOVE FACE BLEMISHES.

Pimples, blackheads, acne, tetar, ring worm and that dreaded Bazooka can be permanently removed from your face and body by Dr. Hobson's Bazooka Ointment. It is so long necessary to go around with an unsightly complexion and suffer the pain and annoyance that goes with unsightly skin. Dr. Hobson's Bazooka Ointment is a true skin cleanser, removes every pore of the face, and even the most stubborn pimples, blackheads, and ring worm. It is a true skin cleanser, removes every pore of the face, and even the most stubborn pimples, blackheads, and ring worm. It is a true skin cleanser, removes every pore of the face, and even the most stubborn pimples, blackheads, and ring worm.

## CANTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Childs and grand-daughter, Virginia Briggs, of Hallowell, have been guests of John K. Forhan and wife.

Charlie Reed of Spa, Florida, is visiting relatives in town, where his family has been for some time.

Mrs. Susie Babb of East Dixfield has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Martha A. Hathaway, and niece, Mrs. Clara Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier J. Grant of Biddeford are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter last Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Pittman of Auburn called on friends in town last week.

Mrs. C. E. Richardson has been on a visit to relatives in Mexico.

George W. Brown lost a valuable work horse last week.

Miss Ruth Moore of Pittsfield is visiting her father, Roy Moore, and grandfather, G. W. Moore, and family.

The remains of Mrs. Corn Nelson Tilley of Turner were brought to Canton last week and placed in Pine Woods cemetery. The funeral was held at Turner and a prayer at the grave was offered by Rev. E. M. Swift of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goding of Rumford have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin and family.

Mrs. Emma McCollister and daughter were recent visitors at Biddeford.

Norman Brown, who was operated on for appendicitis, is getting along finely.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Murphy entertained a few young friends, Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Mr. Parkhurst.

The portable mill of Roban Arsenault, which has been located by the Lake, has been moved to Livermore.

Mrs. Ella Nevens and daughter, Beryl, of Lewiston, and Miss Ruth Johnson of Canton have been camping at Wayne Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wadlin spent Sunday at their cottage by the lake.

Ellie Sampson and family have moved from Hartford to Gilbertville.

Miss Laura Collette of Lewiston has been a guest of Miss Allen Stone of Gilbertville.

A. G. Rich lost one of his span of work horses, Thursday, the animal being overcome by the heat.

Mrs. Edith Gilbert of Biddeford has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Bicknell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Foye are entertaining Miss Edna Foss and Miss Bertha Worthington of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Briggs of Auburn spent the 45th anniversary of their marriage with their son, E. Wilbur Briggs and family.

Mrs. L. H. McCollister of Mechanic Falls has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCollister of the Point.

Rev. E. W. Webber of Hallowell will preach at the Universalist church at 11 A. M., July 30th.

Dr. T. J. Murphy and family left for their home in Lawrence, Mass., Thursday. The trip was made by auto, going by the way of the White Mountains.

Allen Flynn and Mr. Bailey of Boston were recent guests of S. C. Jones and wife.

Miss Mary E. Coburn has been spending a week or two with Miss Lida Allen of East Dixfield.

Harold Gilbert is assisting his father in his business.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reynolds of Gardiner have been guests of his sister, Mrs. Nellie B. Hutchinson, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Eastman, Miss Ruth Hutchins and Arthur L. Tirrell are spending a short time at the latter's cottage by the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Walker and daughter of Peru have been guests of her sister, Mrs. Gordon Dymont, and family.

Mrs. Merton Bosworth and child of Cohasset, Mass., is a guest of Prescott Bosworth and family of Hartford.

Prof. and Mrs. John C. Parlin of Athol have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. Horace L. Wordan, and family of the Point.

Miss Lena Carver of Biddeford has been visiting Mrs. R. E. McCollister and family.

Leon Harding received a dispatch Sunday that his brother who had enlisted and gone to Mexico, was accidentally drowned.

Rev. W. J. Lockhart of Massachusetts preached at the United Baptist church, Sunday.

Mrs. Julia Snow has returned to Hopkinton, N. H.

Charles M. Hines passed away at the home of his son, Olin L. Hines, of Canton. He was 70 years of age. He was born in Turner, a son of Leonard and Ann Keon Hines. Much of his life has been spent in Canton. He was a Civil War veteran. He is survived by six sons, E. B. Hines, G. L. Hines, H. Hines and three daughters, all of Canton, and several grandchildren. The funeral was held at the home of his son, Olin L. Hines, at 11 A. M., Sunday.

## BLUE STORES

### The cool-looking citizen

on the exceptionally hot day is usually envied by his less fortunate brethren, yet they could all follow his example if they would. It is almost entirely a matter of dressing sensibly—and, of course, in good taste.

Hot weather clothes, to be comfortable, must fit correctly. We have that kind.

Cool furnishings are as necessary for comfort as cool clothes.

Soft Shirts in both Sport Shirts and regular as cool as can be made—handsome, new fabrics, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Cool Underwear in all styles and varieties, 25c to \$1.50.

Handsome cool Hosiery, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Straw Hats as comfortable as can be—in styles and shapes to fit the face as well as the head, 25c up to \$5.00.

For Choice New "Fixins" come here.

## F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY (2 Stores) SOUTH PARIS

## GROUND GRIPPER SHOES

If you have trouble with your feet and want comfort, service and satisfaction, come here and be fitted to a pair of GROUND GRIPPER SHOES. Men's Boots, \$6.00, Oxfords, \$5.50; Women's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; and they are surely worth all that they cost. Please remember if you want footwear of any kind you can find it here.

## E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone, 38-2

## IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

## Statement of the Condition

OF THE

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, Bethel

JUNE 26, 1916

J. M. Philbrook, President A. E. Herrick, Treasurer

TRUSTEES—J. M. Philbrook, E. S. Kilborn, J. U. Purington, N. F. Brown, Seth Walker, H. N. Upton, M. L. Thurston

Organized February 28, 1872

## LIABILITIES

Deposits, \$514,198.01

Reserve fund, \$41,322.89

Undivided profits, 32,510.65

\$588,031.55

## RESOURCES

Public funds of Maine, \$ 63,519.00

Public funds out of Maine, 113,722.50

Railroad bonds of Maine, 15,000.00

Railroad bonds out of Maine, 73,925.00

Corporation bonds, 45,500.50

Railroad stock, 14,000.00

Bank stock, 27,784.00

Loans with collateral, 10,200.00

Loans to municipalities, 600.00

Loans on mortgages of real estate, 188,806.79

Real estate investment, 5,000.00

Real estate foreclosure, 2,305.91

Cash on deposit, 25,985.72

Cash on hand, \$82.18

\$588,031.55

L. E. VERNON, Bank Commissioner.

At one o'clock, Monday, Rev. E. M. Swift officiating. The interment was at the home of the deceased, which was a large and comfortable house, built at the expense of the deceased, and was a fitting place for the interment. The deceased was a member of the Universalist church, and was a devoted member of the same. He was a very good man, and was a very good citizen. He was a very good man, and was a very good citizen. He was a very good man, and was a very good citizen.

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## RUMFORD

Beginning this week the Continental Paper Bag Company are to pay their employees hereafter by check.

It is reported that Morris Marx will start in business again in his store that is to be vacated by A. J. Bozek. It is also reported that the Direct Importing Company will occupy half of Bartlett's jewelry store.

Eugene P. Woods of Northampton, formerly a building contractor in town is visiting relatives here.

Harry Colby formerly with Kincaid Brothers as meat cutter, has employment with the Co-Operative Store.

Chester Hardy is entertaining his cousin, Theodore H. Lowell, from Medford, Mass., for a few weeks.

L. T. K. Stowell, chief at the Kingston, Rhode Island College, with his wife and children are visiting Mrs. Stowell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Davis, of Hancock street.

Mrs. Fred Morrow, nee Beatrice Jodrie, who was recently operated upon for a tumor in a Lynn hospital, is reported as doing nicely.

Robert Hawkes of Portland is a guest in the home of J. E. McMenamin of Strathglass Park.

Herbert McKenzie is bookkeeping in the store of the C. H. McKenzie Co.

Dorothy and Avis Cloutman of Atlantic City, N. J., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Otis Wyman.

The Friendly Adult Bible Class of the Virginia District went on a picnic to Lake Umbagog, Canton, on Wednesday, July 26th, leaving town on the morning train. Coffee was served at the dinner hour, and the tables were set in the grove.

Rev. Felix Powell of South Portland will give his famous lecture, "From the Ditch to the Pulpit," for the benefit of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Virginia District, on Friday evening, July 28th.

Miss Francis Harris is entertaining Miss Hazel McClellan of Barton, Vt., for a couple of weeks at her home on Prospect avenue.

Eugene Landry and daughter, Lillian, left last week for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Canada.

Mrs. E. A. Lee, matron of the State Home and School, of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. William W. Hardy.

Mrs. William Lee and daughter, Dorothy, are spending three weeks in Boston with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Bowers are spending three weeks with her parents in Frederickton, N. B. They made the trip in their limousine.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Demond and son of Echles street have gone in their automobile to Mr. Demond's home at DeKaysville Water Gap, Pa., for a month's vacation.

The recent ball at Moehlan's Institute held for the benefit of the boys of Company B, N. G. S. M., netted the neat sum of \$126. A check for that amount was mailed to Captain Millett this week.

Mr. Fushard, the druggist, has purchased an Oakland touring car.

The Rev. Mr. Torsoff of Bangor, executive secretary of the Anti-Tubercular Association of Maine, assisted the Rev. Allen Brown at the morning service at the Universalist church on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Torsoff gave a brief outline of the work of the Association, speaking again in the evening at the Methodist church on the work, actual and proposed, for the prevention of the spread of tubercular diseases.

His lecture was illustrated by ninety lantern slides, showing various stages of the disease, but more particularly illustrating the work of prevention and cure at the two state sanatoriums, one located at Fairfield and one at Hebron.

Mr. Torsoff is the father of the Legislation action which resulted in the State taking over the private institution at Hebron, and reducing the cost to a figure which allow people of small means to participate in the benefits of that institution. He has in preparation bills to be presented to the next legislature for establishing one or two more sanatoriums in other sections of the state.

Mr. Torsoff gave the cigarette smoker something to think about when he defined a "cigarette" as made up of a cheap tobacco rolled in a specially made paper steeped in arsenic with a fool attached to the end of it inhaling poison.

This International Paper Company have just completed a large cantilever unloading machine on the hillside above the canal for the purpose of piling pulp wood. This machine constructed of steel rests on a track of wide gauge so

## PROFIT BY THIS

## Don't Waste Another Day

When you are worried by backache; By lameness and urinary disorders— Don't experiment with an untried medicine.

Follow Bethel people's example. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's the Bethel testimony. Verify it if you wish:

Mrs. Walter E. Bartlett, Chapman St., says: "I feel that I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I gladly do so. I used this medicine some time ago and the results I received were in every way satisfactory. Since then, I have had no return of the trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bartlett had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv.

that it can be moved as its work is completed at any given point. It extends up into the air to a height of fifty feet or more from a level, and in its present location on the steep hillside will enable the piling of many thousands of cords of pulp wood without moving, reducing the cost of handling. The machine is electrically operated.

In the new development of the Rumford Falls Power Company, the fine power station built in 1900 is being demolished to make way for a larger and better one. The water to the wheels of the new station is to be conducted through tunnels through the solid ledge instead of iron pipes.

In the list of discharges in bankruptcy by Judge Hale of Portland is the name of Angus Amburg of Rumford. This seems to be the popular method of striking a balance between debit and credit nowadays.

The primary vote for Senator taken in this town on Monday night, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Burleigh was light. Fernald received 227, while Gurspey received 17. The Democrats got out only 34 voters.

The Democratic flag raising on Saturday night called out quite a crowd of people onto Congress street. The Rumford Band was in attendance at Democratic Headquarters, and after making a short march through the street stopped at Exchange street where they struck up the National Air and the stars and stripes were unfurled, with banners on which were the names of the party candidates, displayed upon either side. Mr. Bowen then called for three cheers for the flag which were given, following which Judge McCaskey made a party plea paying tribute to the achievements of the President and particularly to Congressman McGillicuddy. The crowd then marched to Majestic Theatre on Waldo street where Congressman McGillicuddy gave an address on national issues. Judge Harry Webber of Auburn was also one of the speakers of the evening.

Mrs. Daniel Dickey of Portland and little daughter are in town the guests of Mrs. M. P. Abbott of Somerset street. Mrs. Dickey is selling insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. Isaac W. Greene is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Lambert, at Readfield.

Miss Theo. Littlefield of North Andover, Mass., who has been the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elliott, of Washington street for the past month, left on Tuesday morning for Milbridge, Me., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Osgood of Franklin street with their daughter, Mrs. E. Gould McIntire, and two young sons, of Georgetown, South Carolina, leave this week for their camp at South Rangesley to pass the remainder of the summer.

Joseph Gagnon of Augusta, formerly in the employ of Arthur Gauthier of this town, is in town once again, calling on old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Grant are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, weighing eight pounds. Miss Blanche Whyngaught is caring for Mrs. Grant.

There is to be a grand union picnic of all the Sunday schools of the town

## ANDOVER

Nathan Akers and family, who have been visiting friends in town, returned to their home in Rumford this week.

Milton Grossman from Lawrence, Mass., is visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hanson and daughter from Rumford were guests of Y. A. Thurston, and wife, Sunday.

Rev. D. L. Pottingill from Frye preached at the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Miss Bessie Morrison and Miss Harriet Wood from Chester, Pa., and Miss Elva Bell from Palmer, Mass., are guests at Davis Rand's.

A party consisting of Milton Grossman and wife, I. E. Mills and wife, Mrs. Olive Dresser and Irving Akers enjoyed an auto ride to Berlin, Sunday with Homer Richards as chauffeur.

Ted Howey returned from a week's trip to Parthenese, Saturday.

Arthur and Dana Noble, Alton Brooks and John Warren are staying for Y. A. Thurston.

Mrs. F. E. Bartlett and daughters, and Miss Harriet Wheel from Rumford gave a musical entertainment at the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon, which was much enjoyed.

Miss Minna Stevens has returned from Rumford, where she has been helping care for Harold Thurston at McCarty's hospital.

Jesse Glover is staying for Sidney Abbott.

Vard Perkins and wife were recent guests of friends in Canton.

Mayor Frank Smith and wife of Elkhardt, Indiana, and some friends have been visiting Mr. Smith's brother, Fred Smith, and family.

Julia Green of Brooklyn, N. Y., is boarding with Sylvanus Poor and wife. Mrs. Ernest Milton is the guest of friends in Boston.

Harold Holman has moved his family into Ralph Thurston's rent.

Dr. Cole of Lynn, Mass., has bought Nathan Campbell's small house at No. 4 for a summer home.

Mr. Edw. Kent and mother, who have been the guests of Rev. and Mrs. John Suter, left town last week for Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Lillie Heywood has returned to her brother's at Bethel.

On account of the heavy shower, Saturday evening, there was no Grange meeting.

Mary Hewey and Ruth Hatchings, who have spent the past ten days at Parthenese, returned Tuesday.

There will be a lawn party on the grounds of the Universalist church, Tuesday evening, Aug. 1. Ice cream and cake will be served.

A heavy electrical shower passed over Andover, Monday afternoon. Lightning struck the large pine tree back of the Gregg house, and at East Andover a clothes reel was struck and completely demolished in W. W. Perkins' yard, and across the road a large elm was struck. Harland Averill's little son was at play near the elm and the little fellow was knocked down.

at Lake Umbagog, near Canton, on August 1st. Regular passenger trains will stop there on that day. Norton Mixer is chairman of committee of arrangements.

Madame Mosher of Oakland is the guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mosher, of Prospect avenue.

On Friday afternoon and evening, what was to have been a lawn party at the home of Col. George D. Bishop was changed to an indoor foot sale at the empty McKenzie store on Congress street on account of the rain. It was given by the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps for the benefit of the boys of Company B, 2nd Maine Infantry in Texas. The band played in the evening, and the sum of eighty dollars was realized which was later made up to an even hundred dollars.

The trial of Stephen Kadillie, who stole watches and money from the Augusta team of base ball players at the time of their game in Rumford over the Oxford, was held on Monday morning before Judge Matthew McCarthy in the municipal court. Kadillie was bound over under \$1000 bonds until the October term of court, and being unable to find anyone to go his bonds, he is lodged in the jail at South Park until that time.

James McGregor was one of the bidders for the State road contract for 2.6 miles of gravel surface road out of Lewiston, his bid being \$13,323.33. Bids were opened last week, but no contract has as yet been awarded.

A HACKING COUGH WEAKENS THE SYSTEM.

Don't suffer with a hacking cough that has weakened your system—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, in use over 40 years, and benefiting all who use it, the soothing pine balsam will far heal the irritated air passages—soothe the raw spots, loosen the mucus and prevent racking the body with coughing. Dr. King's New Discovery induces natural sleep and aids nature to cure you. Adv.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

## POLITICAL GUNS SOON TO FIRE.

Republicans to Have Large Number of Out-of-State Speakers.

By far the greatest array of speakers who have ever taken part in a political campaign in Maine will be in the Pine Tree State for the coming political battle. Senators congressmen and governors from all parts of the country will be in attendance as well as men who have formerly held high positions and others who have not held office but are intimately acquainted with the situation in the nation and familiar with the needs of the country.

Over 30 men of national prominence will come from out of Maine to make speeches in the campaign while their efforts will be supplemented by a list of nearly a hundred men living in the State who have volunteered their services for the Republican party. The campaign will open actively on Aug. 21. From then until it closes on Sept. 9, in the neighborhood of 200 speeches will be given by the men from away.

Among the men of national prominence who have already signified their intention of doing all they can to aid the success of the Republican ticket at the State election are Henry Cabot Lodge, senior senator from Massachusetts, who was suggested by Col. Roosevelt as a compromise candidate to be chosen by the Republican and Progressive conventions in Chicago; John W. Weeks, senator from Massachusetts, one of the most noted financial authorities in the world; Warren Harding, senator from Ohio, who presided at the Republican National convention; Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury; Nicholas Longworth, member of Congress from Ohio and the son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt; Senator William A. Borah of Idaho, one of the greatest men who have ever sat in Congress.

Other noted men who will come here are: Simeon D. Fess, congressman from Ohio; H. I. Emerson, congressman from Ohio, and a former Maine man; Jacob E. Meeker, congressman from Missouri; Theodore Burton, former senator from Ohio; Frank Wilson, governor of Ohio; Philip P. Campbell, member of Congress from Kansas; Augustus P. Gardner, a member of Congress from Massachusetts; Thomas D. Schall, congressman from Minnesota; Walter W. Magee, congressman from New York; Roland S. Sanford, congressman from New York; Samuel W. Winslow, congressman from Massachusetts; Ralph D. Cole, former member of Congress from Ohio; Henry W. Temple, congressman from Washington; Clarence B. Miller, congressman from Minnesota; George B. Foss, congressman from Illinois; Patrick H. Kelley, congressman from Michigan; W. A. Rodenberg, congressman from Illinois; S. H. Wason, congressman from New Hampshire; William Kenyon, senator from Iowa; Irving L. Lewis, congressman from Wisconsin; J. W. Fordney, congressman from Michigan; Alex. T. Treadway, congressman from Massachusetts; W. S. Bennett, congressman from New York; Walter M. Chandler, congressman from New York.

Summon a physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick no matter how light the illness; many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the illness prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge, and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to better safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be well ventilated and screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in a cloth, placed in a paper bag, and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen, and the secretions should be disinfected in the same manner as for typhoid fever, that is by boiling, the long continued application of 5 per cent carbolic, or other well recognized disinfectant. The same is true for dishes and drinking vessels. Nurses should exercise the same precautions as regards cleanliness of hands in caring for infantile paralysis patients as for those afflicted with other infectious diseases.

A child may convey the disease to others even after a lapse of several weeks. For this reason quarantine should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks, and the above precautions should be adhered to during this time. Disinfection of the room following recovery is advisable.

## PREVENTION OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

To control the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, according to a statement issued by the United States Public Health Service to-day, the chain of infection between persons harboring germs of the disease and the well members of the community should be broken. Infantile paralysis is probably caused by a very minute organism found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the germ without themselves suffering from the ailment. All of the steps in the spread of the infection are not known but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person, the disease will cease.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years but it is only during the last decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York City, on account of its magnitude and virulence, has awakened the residents of many communities to the danger of the importation of the disease into their own midst. This danger is real, but if due precautions are exercised it is believed that the epidemic will subside.

The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city, State and Federal health authorities. These organizations will properly quarantine and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect neighboring districts from the infection. Individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection.

Poliomyelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must therefore be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. From ex-

## COURSES THAT WIN

Business Telegraph Shorthand Secretarial

The Shaw Business College

PORTLAND

BANGOR

AUGUSTA

## Do You Wear Glasses?

If so send me a postal today for my accurate Home Eye Tester. Tells you the simple questions to answer from which I prescribe your Glasses. It is

Absolutely Free of Charge.

These Glasses are Clear Crystal Lenses made up in 10 Karat Gold Filled frames guaranteed in every way for ten years.

Send today for my Eye Tester. Free for asking Address J. M. SOLOMON, M. D. RUTLAND, VT.

## PROBLEMS FOR IDLE DAYS.

Plenty of Things Remain to Be Solved.

For the man to whom the mysterious appeals there is no lack of problems which have baffled the cleverest brains for generations, and in many cases for long centuries, and still remain as far from solution as ever.

If he is mathematically inclined he can win immortal fame by solving the problem how to "square the circle." The cleverest brains of all ages and countries have wrestled in vain to discover exactly the relation between the circumference and the diameter of a circle.

One Dutch professor gave nearly fifty years of his life to the task; he worked out the equation to over 700 places of decimals, and was then little nearer the end of his calculations than when he began.

No less elusive is the square root of 2. Thousands of years in the aggregate have been spent in endeavoring to make this calculation; it has been worked out to 111 places of decimals by one enthusiast, but the exact square root remains, and probably always will remain, unfound.

Ever since the days of the Pharaohs scientists have been searching for the secret of changing base metals into gold; but the "philosopher's stone" has always proved a will-o'-the-wisp in its tantalizing elusiveness; and although Edison declares the day of its discovery is drawing near, it still seems as remote as ever.

Countless men, too, have been driven to despair in their efforts to discover perpetual motion.

If you are skilled in horticulture, why not try to grow a blue rose? Every gardener who has made the attempt will tell you that it is impossible, but no man can prove it, and it may be your good fortune to prove that the "impossible" can be done.

No scientist has yet satisfactorily explained what is the relation between sunspots and the marine's compass—why the prevalence of spots on the sun makes the compass erratic and unreliable and none can prove whether Mars is inhabited or not; or tell exactly what a comet is, or what effect, if any, the moon has on the weather.

If you would try something possibly simpler, the world would much like to know the secret of the rockingstones—those huge masses of rock, some nearly 100 tons in weight, which are so delicately poised that the pressure of a finger will set them moving. How and when did they get there, and with what object?

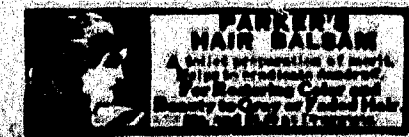
What, too, were the origin and purpose of the monoliths at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain; and by what means in those prehistoric days were the enormous cross albs raised into position?

Among historical questions to which the world has vainly sought an answer are the following: What was the real fate of Louis XVII. of France, the boy who is said to have been buried in the Temple prison? Was the Chevalier d'Eon man or woman? Was Louis Philippe, King of France, son of the Duc d'Orleans or of an Italian policeman? Is the Austrian Archduke "Jo-hann Orth," who is said to have died at sea in 1900, still alive, as so many believe, and will he "come to life" again, as he promised to do, on the death of the present Austrian Emperor—(From Pearson's).

LOOK GOOD—FEEL GOOD.

No one can either feel good nor look good while suffering from constipation. Get rid of that tired, draggy, lifeless feeling by a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Buy a box to-day, take one or two pills to-night. In the morning that stuffed, dull feeling is gone and you feel better at once. 25c at your druggist.

WILL NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?



## FOR CONSTIPATION

you need a remedy that will act on the bowels, and at the same time help liver and stomach.

"L. F." ATWOOD'S MEDICINE

has helped many back to health. It will certainly relieve and benefit you.

## FOR INDIGESTION

dyspepsia, or flatulence, the needed remedy is—

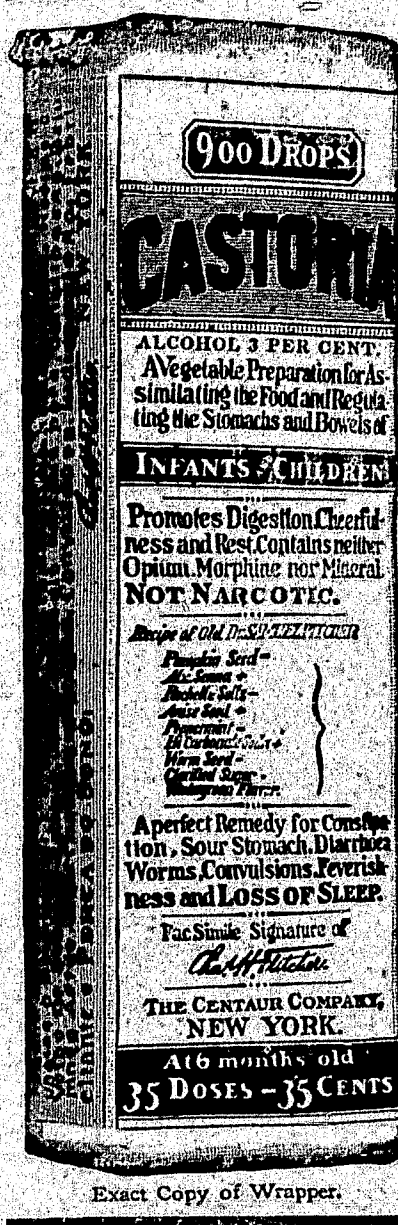
"L. F." ATWOOD'S MEDICINE

Just a six bottle at nearest store, or write for free sample. "L. F." Medicine Co. PORTLAND MAINE









## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### FRESH AIR HOUSES.

By G. E. Conkey.

The prominence given to fresh air in relation to poultry keeping has resulted in a growing demand for a house that will supply the fowls with plenty of fresh air at all times. What is known as a fresh air house, one that has a properly arranged front open at all times, is the only one that can be depended upon to do this under all conditions and without any shifting of ventilating devices.

This type of house has steadily grown in popularity and their increased numbers throughout the different sections of the country is the best evidence of their being a success. There are two styles that have been found most satisfactory, and these are named the Woods and Tollman houses, after their originators. In this article we will consider the Woods House only, as it is the most popular fresh air type.

#### THE WOODS HOUSE.

Certain sizes or dimensions have been found more satisfactory in building the Woods type. Those advised are 20 by 20 feet, 10 by 18 feet, 10 by 16 feet, and 8 by 14 feet. The larger figure in each case represents the depth of the building. For a continuous house, for which this type is well fitted, the 20 foot depth should be used if possible, dividing the building into 20 foot sections with tight partitions between. In all sizes the height and general arrangement remains about the same.

The front of the house should be 1 1/2 feet high and the rear 6 1/2 feet. The semi-monitor type roof divides the house into what might be called a front and rear section. The extreme height of the roof is 9 feet, while the height of the front section is 6 feet. The 3 foot drop which in reality makes a front for the rear section of the house should have about half the space taken up with windows. These can be arranged to swing up inside in hot weather, or they can be taken out entirely. During the winter the windows while remaining closed, would furnish light and sunshine for the rear section of the house.

With a 20 foot deep house the break in the roof is at a point 12 feet from the rear wall, and in this smaller house the distance should be in proportion. The front of the house is tightly boarded up 1 1/2 feet from the floor leaving a 2 foot space above this the entire length of the building. This remains open the entire year round, the only covering being a 1 1/4 inch mesh wire which serves as a wind break and a protection against heavy rains.

In a 20 foot house 7 window sash with 8 by 12 inch glass are used. Four of these being at the drop in the roof, two being placed about a foot apart at the middle of the house, in the west end, and one about the center of the front section on the east side. The floor is also on the east end, at the high point of the rear section. The walls, roof, and floor of the fresh air house should be constructed the same as for any good house.

You can use a well built fresh air house to advantage in the coldest sections of the United States because owing to the low front, the heat thrown off by the fowls in cold weather, especially while at roost, does not readily leave the house, and heavy winds

do not enter the building to any extent.

Any interchange of air is gradual and fowls are quite comfortable at all times. With the great depth of the house, and having the roosts placed along the rear wall there is no danger of drafts.

In the summer, with the windows removed at the high point of the building, the heated air finds a ready exit, and with the open front allows a good circulation. The east and west windows could also be removed for additional air if necessary.

There is no doubt about the fresh air house having come to stay, for among the many strong points in its favor you must count the fact that it comes pretty close to solving the question of perfect ventilation. If you want to be sure of keeping your birds under the best of housing conditions with practically no labor involved in the operation of the house, then try this fresh air type.

### MILLIONS FOR ICE CREAM.

First Served at White House by Dolly Madison, It Has Become National Dish.

(From the Indianapolis News.) Many persons think that Dolly Madison invented ice cream, but Thyrza Sumner Winslow, writing in the Illustrated World, declares that Dolly Madison was merely the first person to serve it in America. This was at a White House reception during the administration of President Madison. The guests liked ice cream so well that they asked how it was made, and from this small beginning the ice cream business has grown until, according to a creamery expert who has followed the development of the business in America, the American people last year consumed 250,000,000 gallons, which, figured at eighty cents a gallon, means a business of \$200,000,000.

The first ice cream was made by a London confectioner, named Gunton, and from him others learned to make it, and it was introduced to America by Dolly Madison. But Gunton's methods of freezing were crude and uncertain. It remained for Nancy Johnson, the wife of an American naval officer, to invent the ice-cream freezer.

Today the ice cream business has outgrown the small freezer. Vast quantities are frozen by special machinery. The industry has become so great that fortunes have been made out of it. And every year it increases. During the last ten years the consumption of ice cream in the United States doubled. In the Northeastern States there has been a steady growth for many years. The Southern and Western States like ice cream, especially in the summer, but in the Northeastern States it has become a winter as well as a summer dish, although, of course, much more is consumed in the summer.

When ice cream became the national dish, the manufacturers demanded better dairy products, and they have done much in the campaign for clean milk. The rise of the industry also created a large demand for flavorings, soda fountain equipment, etc., and it introduced a new and profitable feature into the dairy business. It is estimated that the average consumption in the United States is sixty dishes a year by each person.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

### CLEAN, COLD, COVERED.

Observe the Three 'O's' for the Care of Milk in the Home, Say Dairy Specialists.

The three 'O's' for the proper care of milk in the home, according to the dairy specialists of the department, are:

#### Keep Milk Clean, Cold, Covered.

Milk is a highly perishable food, and the length of time it will remain sweet and safe, especially for children, depends, the specialists say, almost entirely upon the constant care it receives from cow to consumer. Milk passes through three agencies—the producer, the dealer, and the consumer. If the first two have done their part, clean, safe milk will be delivered, though chilled, to the consumer. The consumer's responsibility begins the moment the milk is delivered at his doorstep.

Because milk poured from vessel to vessel on the street is very liable to contamination from dust, manure particles, and germs, milk is best delivered in capped bottles. If bottled milk can not be obtained, the housewife should try to have some one in the family receive the milk in a clean, sealed utensil, cover it instantly, and put it without delay into the refrigerator, or the coldest available place. Under no circumstances should an uncovered pail, bowl, or can be left out on the porch to receive bulk milk. The vessel, both before and after the milk is poured into it, is accessible to flies and collects particles of dust and dirt.

Even in the case of bottled milk, however, the consumer must see that the bottle is not left out in the heat for a moment longer than is necessary. Milk should be delivered and kept at a temperature of 50 degrees F. or lower—the colder the better. At such temperatures bacteria develop very slowly and milk undergoes little change until consumed. A slight rise in temperature above this point, however, permits bacteria to multiply rapidly and brings about rapid deterioration of the milk, which may render it unfit for ordinary use and make it highly dangerous for babies and little children. For this reason bottled or other milk should not be allowed to remain in a warm place, as on a sunny porch or in a hot kitchen, for a moment longer than is necessary.

#### Delivery of Milk in Hot Weather.

In hot weather the best plan is to have the milkman put the milk directly into the refrigerator, because at that time of year milk can not be kept properly without ice. If a refrigerator is not available, provide a small box containing ice, and if ice is unobtainable, provide some tight container with insulated walls that keep the heat from getting rapidly to the cold milk. A homemade fireless cooker is admirable for this purpose, especially if partially filled with ice. In the absence of any of these devices, arrange with the milkman not to leave the milk in the sunlight, but to put it in the coolest, shadiest place around the house.

#### Handling Milk in the Home.

In handling milk around the home, do not pour it from one vessel to another until it is to be consumed. Do not let the bottle of milk remain out of the refrigerator a moment longer than is necessary. Keep the milk covered, using caps or an inverted tumbler on bottles, or storing it in covered utensils. Any household utensil that is to be used as a vessel for keeping milk should first be cleaned thoroughly and scalded.

Before opening a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the neck and outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression in the top of the cap may collect dust or water and any milk that leaks out may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk. Each time the milk is to be poured from the bottle it is a wise precaution to wash the neck as described.

#### Milk in a Refrigerator.

The refrigerator where milk is stored should be cleaned regularly, especially care being given to keeping the drip pipe free and clean. The ice rack also should be cleaned and any place where food is kept or milk stored should be scalded occasionally with soda solution. The refrigerator, even though cold, may quickly be contaminated by a few drops of spilled milk, or by small particles of food. No matter how clean the refrigerator, milk should never be kept in an open vessel. As milk absorbs odors easily, such food as fish, cabbage, or onions should not be kept in proximity to it.

#### Clean Empty Bottles.

As soon as a milk bottle is emptied rinse it thoroughly with cold water. Do not return dirty bottles and do not use milk bottles except to hold milk. Returning dirty bottles to the milkman may mean that a few days later either you or your neighbors will get contaminated milk. Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room. In case of infectious or contagious disease, all bottles should be boiled thoroughly and should not be returned to

the dealer without the express permission of the attending physician. Such diseases easily can be made epidemic through disregard of this precaution.

#### Where There Are Children.

Care of milk, important for all, is a vital necessity in a home where there are children. It is absolutely essential to the safety of babies. No intelligent mother will leave to an ordinary servant the task of caring for or preparing the milk for her baby. Mothers of small children should get, from their own physicians, explicit directions for the proper handling of milk and for cleaning and sterilizing nursing bottles. Pamphlets on infant feeding may be obtained from the municipal milk stations or health officers. Milk for babies can not be kept too cold, and too much care can not be given to keeping it clean and covered.

Further information on this subject may be had by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 419, Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.

### MAKE WOOD LOT PAY.

Removing Undesirable Timber, Judicious Planting, and Fencing Against Cattle Will Be Profitable.

The quality and value of the average wood lot can be greatly improved by a small amount of effort applied in any one of the following ways: By excluding or restricting grazing, by getting rid of such trees, vines, etc., as are of little value themselves and are interfering with the growth of desirable trees, by thinning crowded stands, by planting up the open spaces or improving the conditions for natural reproduction.

Overmature, defective, and otherwise undesirable trees occupying ground space to the exclusion of thrifty and valuable trees can be found in almost every wood lot. They should be cut at the first opportunity. Old trees which have made either full growth or should be harvested to make room for other trees to grow. Dogwood, black gum, ironwood, black-jack oak, red maple, persimmon, and other species are very often a positive detriment, occupying ground space and using light needed by thrifty and more valuable species. Mulberry, although it is valuable for posts, must usually be classed as a "wolf tree," for by its wide-spreading habit and heavy shade it stunts a considerable number of other trees of value. Beech is frequently undesirable because of its slow growth, low-priced wood, and very heavy shade. Grape and other vines which climb into the tops of trees are injurious to young trees.

Small pole trees, from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, are frequently found in overcrowded groups or stands. The struggle for light is so keen that growth of the individuals may be greatly retarded. A little judicious thinning will liberate the crowns and stimulate growth in the remaining trees in the group. This means growing a larger amount of the better grades of timber, thereby increasing the money value of the timber crop.

#### Some essential points to keep in mind as guides during thinning are:

(a) Look up at the crowns of the trees in deciding which ones to thin out of a crowded group. Take out the intermediate trees which are being crowded and encroached upon by the dominant trees.

(b) Give desirable trees plenty of overhead light and thereby secure rapid height growth and clean, straight bodies.

(c) Do not make the mistake of over-thinning or "parking" your permanent wood lot. Leave the small trees and "brush" which have practically no effect upon the main stand and are adding leaf litter every year.

(d) Leave the trees as evenly spaced as possible; likewise avoid making large openings, exposing the surface to the drying effect of the sun and wind or permitting grass to enter and hinder natural reproduction. If placed at once, such openings may be made as desired.

(e) Cut all vines on the trees left standing.

(f) Cut low stumps and otherwise avoid all unnecessary waste; fill with care, so as to do as little injury as possible to living trees; lop the brush and scatter it about over the ground, thereby causing it to decay rapidly. Whenever conditions are favorable, it is advisable to depend on natural reproduction to fill up the openings in the wood lot rather than to resort to direct planting of seed or seedlings. One farmer in Ohio planted catpaws; but, as a result of fencing against cattle, natural seedlings came in abundantly, and at the end of 10 years yellow poplars had overtopped and suppressed nearly all the catpaws. The poplars were of greater value, so the farmer removed the catpaws. Give nature a fair chance, eliminate grazing and fire, and nine times out of ten natural restocking from trees in the wood lot, especially if aided by thinning and the cutting out of undesirable trees, will be successful.

Suitable kinds of trees for the wood lot include yellow poplar, cottonwood, ash, red and white oaks, sugar maple,

white, Norway loblolly, and shortleaf pines, red gum, Hickory, red cedar, black locust, and black walnut. What kinds are best depends on region and the character of the local site.

If it should be best not to wait for natural reproduction but to plant, seed and seedlings of all the more common valuable forest trees may be obtained from commercial nurserymen or may be gathered in the forest. Printed information is available on some of the species, and as a further aid the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., will furnish upon request copies of lists of dealers in seed and seedlings of the principal forest trees. The State foresters in the different States are also ready to supply aid to those desiring to improve and properly handle their wood lots.

### GIRLS AND BOYS CAN.

Maine girls and boys are beginning to can this summer. Under the auspices of the various Garden and Canning Clubs, which have a membership in the State of 401 young people between the ages of 10 and 18, over thirty canning demonstrations will be given by University of Maine extension teachers.

Not only boys and girls, but mothers—and fathers if they wish—will be given instruction in the quickest, surest, and best way of saving the spinach that is going to waste in the garden now and the strawberries which are selling for a song and any other fruit or vegetable that grows and that would make dinner a pleasant occasion next February.

Following is an itinerary showing the places and dates of canning demonstrations. These are free and public. Club members will assist in the demonstration.

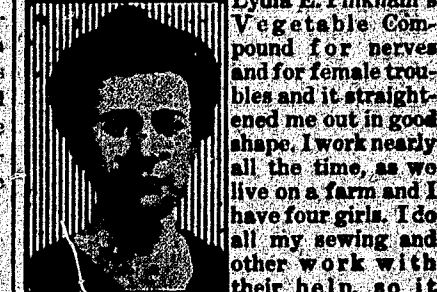
#### Itinerary for Summer of 1916—Canning Demonstrations Under Auspices of Garden and Canning Clubs.

July 13—N. Buckfield, Arrive Buckfield 10:55, Leave 10:01 July 19. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:00 P. M.  
July 18—W. Minot, Arrive W. Minot 10:15, Leave by automobile 4:00. Program 10:45—3:00. Bring basket lunch. (Minot and W. Minot clubs will come together for one demonstration.)  
July 20—Norway, Arrive Ben's Hotel, 5 P. M. July 19 by automobile, Leave noon, July 20. Demonstration 9 to 11:45.  
July 20—S. Paris, Arrive S. Paris by automobile 1:30, Leave 5:07. Demonstration 2 to 4:30.  
July 20—Bowdoinham, Arrive 10:30, Leave 7:08. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
July 27—Wiscasset, Arrive Montsweag 9:01, Leave 3:24. Program 10 to 2:15. Bring basket lunch.  
July 28—Belfast, Arrive 7:30 A. M. Boston boat, Leave for Castine 5:00 P. M. Demonstration 9 to 12. (Belfast clubs will meet together for demonstration.)  
Aug. 1—Hampton, Arrive 8:40, Leave by trolley 4:52. Program 10 to 3. (Hampton clubs will meet together for demonstration.)  
Aug. 2—Ellsworth Falls, Arrive Ellsworth Falls by automobile 1:15, Leave by automobile 4:30. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 3—Hancock, Arrive 7:41, Leave at 12:30 by automobile. Demonstration 8:30 to 11:30.  
Aug. 3—West Franklin, Arrive by automobile 1:30, Leave 5:30 by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5.  
Aug. 5—Otter Creek, From Bar Harbor by automobile. Demonstration 9 to 12.  
Aug. 5—Salsbury Cove, From Bar Harbor by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5.  
Aug. 7—Cherryfield, Arrive 8:31, Leave 3:31 Aug. 8. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 8—Jonesboro, Arrive 9:13, Leave 6:03. Demonstration 1:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.  
Aug. 9—Machias, Arrive 6:36 Aug. 8, Leave 9:43 A. M. Aug. 10. Demonstration 2 to 5.  
Aug. 10—Dennysville, Arrive 10:57, Leave 7:16. Demonstration 2 to 5.  
Aug. 11—Princeton, Arrive 12:35, Leave 4:55. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 15—Benton, Arrive 11:55, Leave 5:20. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 16—Winslow, Arrive 1 P. M. Troy, Leave 6:00 P. M. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 17—Wayne, Arrive by automobile 11 A. M., Leave by automobile 5:00 P. M. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30.  
Aug. 18—Carmel, Arrive 11:17, Leave 4:34. Demonstration 1:30 to 4:30. (Carmel clubs will meet together for demonstration.)  
Aug. 22—Caribou, Arrive 2:55 Aug. 21, Leave 3:45 P. M. Aug. 22. Demonstration 9 to 12.  
Aug. 23—Mapleton, Arrive 1:45 by automobile, Leave at 5:30 by automobile. Demonstration 2 to 5. (Mapleton clubs will come together for demonstration.)  
Aug. 24—Easton, Arrive 9:57, Leave Easton 4:12. Program 10 to 3. Bring basket lunch.  
Aug. 27—Wiscasset, Arrive 10:30 Aug. 26, Leave 12:30. Demonstration 1:30

## WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten-year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWEY SINGERAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.



Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

to 11:30.

Aug. 29—Dexter, Arrive 8:50 A. M., Leave by automobile Aug. 30. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Aug. 30—Garland, Arrive 9 A. M. by automobile, Leave 3:30 by automobile. Program 10 to 3.

Aug. 31—E. Corinth, Arrive 4:30 P. M. Aug. 30, Leave 7:30 Aug. 31. Demonstration 2 to 5.

Sept. 1—Kenduskeag, Arrive 8 A. M., Leave 2:00 P. M. Demonstration 9 to 12.

Sept. 2—Orono, Demonstration 2 to 5.

Sept. 4—Hartland, Arrive 8:40, Leave 5:10. Program 10 to 3. Bring basket lunch.

### TENT CATERPILLAR.

Nests Should Be Destroyed When First Detected—Spray With Arsenicals to Destroy Larvae.

This is the season of the year when the larvae and small nests of the tent caterpillar are likely to be found upon orchard and other trees, especially in localities where the caterpillars were present last year. With the first warm days of spring the larvae, escape from the oghoballs in which they have lain dormant during the winter. Trees infested with larvae during the early part of the year, or those in the immediate vicinity, are perhaps more likely to be chosen by the parent moth for the deposition of her eggs, and such trees at least should be searched.

The recommendations of the department's entomologists for the control of this pest are, briefly, as follows:

As soon as small nests are detected, they should be destroyed, as this prevents further defoliation of the tree. When in convenient reach, the nests may be torn out with a brush, with gloved hand, or otherwise, and the larvae crushed on the ground, care being taken to destroy any caterpillars which have remained on the tree.

The use of a torch to burn out the nests will be found convenient when they occur in the higher parts of the trees. In using the torch great care is necessary that no important injury be done to the tree; it should not be used in burning out nests except in the smaller branches and twigs, the killing of which would be of no special importance. Nests in the larger limbs should be destroyed by hand, as the use of the torch may kill the bark, resulting in permanent injury.

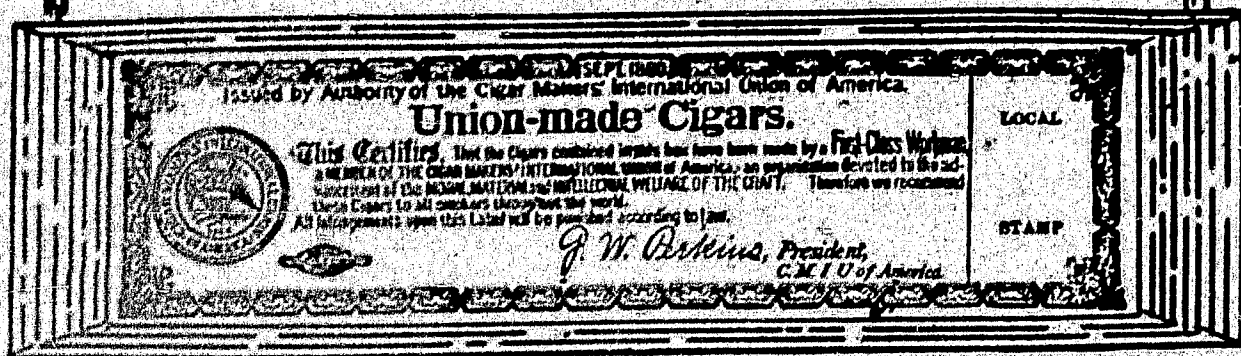
Tent caterpillars are readily destroyed by arsenicals sprayed on the foliage of trees infested by them. Any of the arsenical insecticides may be used, as Paris green, Scheele's green, arsenate of lead, etc. The first two are used at the rate of one-half pound to 60 gallons of water. The milk of lime made from 2 to 3 pounds of stone lime should be added to neutralize any caustic effect of the arsenical on the foliage. The paste form of arsenate of lead is used at the rate of 2 pounds to each 50 gallons of water, and the powdered form at one-half this quantity.

On stone fruits, such as cherry, peach, and plum, arsenicals are likely to cause injury to foliage and must be used with caution, if at all. Or such trees the arsenate of lead is preferable, as it is less injurious to foliage and on all trees attacks much better. In spraying for the tent caterpillar, only applications should be made while the caterpillars are yet small, as they then are summered quickly, and before they have more heavily fed, and before they have begun to spin their cocoons. Further defoliation of the trees.



# THIS UNION LABEL HAS PROTECTED THE PUBLIC AGAINST INFERIOR CIGARS

It is put only on boxes of cigars—made in clean shops—packed in clean boxes—kept in clean places—and made by competent skilled labor. They are made from tobacco especially selected for its flavor—The Union Label on the box is the mark by which you can tell cleanliness and quality. Buy only from such a box.



## FROM NEW YORK TO GENOA.

Continued from page 1.

close as paper to the wall. Whenever the land swung to the west the faithful ship swung her bow. When she came to the broad Bay of Valencia she put her helm asternward and turned westward. And so hour after hour went by, the craft sailing along the rocky coast of Catalonia and on to the northwest until she was sailing in French waters and no longer protected by the immunity of neutral Spain.

Now she struck the arc of a great circle and made a wild spurt at top speed, with full head of steam, with all boilers at maximum pressure. The sharp eyes on the craft were in the crowd's nest. An extra officer was on the bridge with powerful glasses. Two lookouts were on the forecastle deck and one on the foremasthead.

At night side lights and mast head lights were shown. All inside lights were shaded. Passengers slept in their underwear or in complete day clothing. Some slept in deck chairs. Several placed their chairs near the lifeboats to which they were assigned.

At three in the morning the lights of Genoa were seen far ahead. In an hour the sky began to gray. The stars paled. By this time the giant heights began to loom and take shape. The sun was rising over the great mass behind the city. The high white buildings glimmered and gleamed. At six the ship made fast at the Ponte Andrea Doria.

We passed through the customs and made our way to the Hotel Stella and there, late at night, came the members of the Grand Opera Company who had been at Cadix to evade the submarines and who had traveled by way of Madrid and Nice to Genoa. They were not altogether happy.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. L. A. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall were in Rumford, Tuesday.

There will be no preaching service at the Congregational church next Sunday.

Miss Ruth Remick of Chebecquo Island visited with her aunt, Mrs. B. W. Kimball, the first of the week.

Mrs. Gotthard Carlson of Dorchester, Mass., arrived Friday to spend several weeks with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Tuohi.

Mrs. Gilhous and two children, Beatrice and Robert, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler, left for Norway, Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Blake and daughter, Alice, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kimball, went to Shelburne, N. H., Tuesday, for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. Lucinda S. Edwards were Sunday guests of Mrs. Alfreida Edwards at her cottage on Round Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowe and son, Herbert, and Mrs. Sarah Russell and Miss Irene Philbrook motored to Dixville Notch and West Stewartstown last week, Wednesday.

Master Watson Blockinger who has been spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Young, returned to his home in Portland, Wednesday. Mr. L. H. Young accompanied him.

A very light vote was cast at the Primary in Bethel, Monday. 31 votes were cast by the Republicans, 31 for Fernald and 3 for Quensey. The Democrats only cast 5 votes, all being for Bills.

Talk is cheap, but the less a man says the less he has to take back.

No man suffers as from insomnia that he has been occasionally caught napping.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.**

## MAINE FAIR DATES.

Aug. 15, 16, 17—Cornish.  
Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25—Eastern Maine, Bangor.  
Aug. 26-31—Orrington.  
Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1—Central Maine, Waterville.  
Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1—Houlton.  
Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7—Maine State, Lewiston.  
Sept. 5, 6, 7—No. Penobscot, Springfield.  
Sept. 6, 7, 8—Northern Maine, Presque Isle.  
Sept. 7, 8, 9—Somerset Central, Skowhegan.  
Sept. 12, 13, 14—W. Washington, Cherryfield.  
Sept. 12, 13, 14—Aroostook Co., Caribou.  
Sept. 12, 13, 14—Oxford Co., South Paris.  
Sept. 13, 14, 15—Waldo and Penobscot, Monroeville.  
Sept. 13, 14—Eden.  
Sept. 16—Emblen.  
Sept. 19, 20—Unity.  
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Cumberland Co., Gorham.  
Sept. 19, 20, 21—No. Franklin, Phillips.  
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Mechanic Valley, Machias.  
Sept. 19, 20, 21—South Kennebec, So. Windsor.  
Sept. 19, 20, 21—Androscoggin Valley, Canton.  
Sept. 26—Richmond Farmers', Richmond.  
Sept. 27—Cochewegan Agricultural Association, Monmouth.  
Sept. 26, 27, 28—Franklin Co., Farmington.  
Sept. 26, 27, 28—North Knox, Unity.  
Sept. 26, 27, 28—Lincoln Co., Danville.  
Sept. 26, 27, 28—W. Penobscot, Exceter.  
Sept. 26, 27, 28—W. Oxford, Fryeburg.  
Sept. 27—Cochewegan, Monmouth.  
Sept. 27, 28—Grangers' Fair, Baco.  
Sept. 27, 28—Cumberland Farmers', W. Cumberland.  
Sept. 27, 28—Northern Oxford, Andover.  
Oct. 3—Greene.  
Oct. 3, 4, 5—New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester.  
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Shapleigh and Acton, Acton.  
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Somerset, Hartland.  
Oct. 3, 4, 5—Bristol.  
Oct. 4—Tranquillity Grange, Lincolnville.  
Oct. 10—Litchfield Fair, Litchfield.  
Oct. 10, 11, 12—Sagadahoc Co., Topsham.  
Oct. 12, 13, 14—Four County, Pittsfield.  
Nov. 14 to 16—Maine State Pomological Society annual meeting and fruit show, Portland.

## COAL MINED IN 1915.

The production of bituminous coal and anthracite in the United States in 1915 amounted to 331,619,187 short tons, valued at \$550,891,186, an increase, compared with 1914, of 15,091,010 tons, or 4.5 per cent, in quantity, and of \$5,200,543, or 0.9 per cent, in value, according to C. E. Lecher, of the United States Geological Survey. Of this total output 432,621,129 short tons, valued at \$552,037,635, was bituminous coal and lignite, and 88,998,061 tons, valued at \$181,853,493, was Pennsylvania anthracite. Pennsylvania, with an output of 137,985,137 tons of bituminous coal and 88,998,061 short tons of anthracite, ranks first among the coal-producing States. West Virginia, with a production of 77,161,069 tons; Illinois, with 55,332,576 tons; Ohio, with 32,431,691 tons; and Kentucky, with 31,861,674 tons, follow in order of production. Thirty States and the Territory of Alaska contributed to the total, of which number 13 States and Alaska had increased production, and 17 had decreased production, compared with 1914. To produce this coal, 741,000 men were employed for an average of 300 days.

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## FROM ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN.

Continued from page 1.

the smoking room and read, or play games with the children.

We had as part of our deck cargo some fifty big drums for molasses, destined for the sugar estates in Natal. The high waves became especially violent one night, and then there was the most horrible racket. We have to, stopped the engines, and found that the drums were falling about. Imagine a fifty-gallon iron gasoline barrel—for that is what they were like—adrift. We had lost ten of them overboard. Said the captain: "Now we'll hear of German mines in the Bay of Biscay. These look just like a mine at a hundred yards." At Las Palmas we got just that news.

As we got down past Spain and opposite Africa, it became warmer and also calmer. A week out, we could wear summer clothes, and ice began to be put into the drinking water. On the eighth day we were to reach Las Palmas, on one of the Canary Islands.

That day, about ten, we sighted an outlying spur of Grand Canary Island. Soon we were off the town, inside the breakwater, and anchored to take on coal. Two of us went ashore, and saw what might have been a Mexican town. Spanish was the language, and the people were like Cubans. The chief industry seemed to be the making of cigars.

We had an interesting visit to the law-courts and the cathedral. They showed us the strangulation-gallows, in which they choke offenders to death. The cathedral is a queer mixture of architecture; Spanish with bits of everything else. On its walls, as in every Roman cathedral, were paintings of all the painful episodes in the life of our Lord. I saw no evidences of real praying, however.

In Las Palmas I saw for the first time two things that I am liable to know well for the next few years. I mean banana trees and the monkey-puzzle tree. The banana grows up to fifteen feet high, with immense leaves five by one foot. The wind tears these leaves into strips, but they seem to be as useful to the plant as ever. The bunches of bananas, such as we used to see at the Bethel Fruit Store, grow just below the crown of tea to twenty leaves. The monkey-puzzle tree looks like a pine, but it is not one. It is a sort of spruce, but with little branches so close together that you think each of them is a huge pine needle.

The town lies along a sort of shelf between the ocean and hills of volcanic dust. In the narrow ravines between these hills grow the banana. Otherwise, the general aspect of the place is that of a treeless and almost plantless country; but I am told that this is true of the shore only. Back of the town rise mountains five thousand feet high, forming a long wall. The harbor, protected by a breakwater, is perhaps half a mile square, and was full of interned German ships.

In the afternoon we steamed away, and towards sunset I noted out that familiar song:

"Twas off the blue Canary Isles,  
A lovely summer day  
I sat on deck and smoked and smoked  
And puffed my ears away."

The whole company sang the song, and had a good laugh at it.

Now we were on the long lap of our voyage. Fourteen days to Capetown, over the deepest part of the sea, across the equator. "Day after day was the same; the sea, oily or in long swells, the air warm or hot, the mellow always the same. Shuttleboard after breakfast and towards evening; tag or hide-and-seek or woolly-woolly-wolf with the children on deck at any time; bridge in the evening among the four bridge hands; much reading by Doc Loran the head of our party; work on my translation by me, at any hour. (I finished the book this trip); Grandpa Osterman (age 22) of our party walking up and down on deck for hours reading Les Miserables; the captain always kidding us; less cream in sigmoid-porcelain tea at four p. m.; such was life on board.

## THREE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN MAINE SCHOOLS.

Among the many important problems pertaining to the secondary school system of the State, attention is called to three which are of very general significance, in the annual school report, which was recently presented to the Governor and Council. These are "Training in Citizenship," "The School Library," and "The Extension of Industrial Education."

**Training in Citizenship.**  
The dependence of democratic institutions upon an intelligent citizenship is too obvious to call for comment. General intelligence, however, or even a liberal education does not necessarily imply that the possessor will be a good citizen. Citizenship is a vocation, a business and as such requires on the part of the citizen intelligent understanding of the principles that underlie the management of the body politic, a sense of duty trained to active participation, a real interest in all that pertains to social welfare. The schools are intimately concerned with preparation for citizenship. The high school has a most remarkable opportunity. In this state are about 10,000 young men and women now in these schools who in a short time are to become active in community affairs. Three thousand graduated from the secondary schools this year. In five years at most a very large part of them will be of voting age and must assume the responsibility of citizenship.

Whether they go about it seriously, intelligently and with unselfish interest will depend in a large measure upon the influence and teaching of the school. The state may reasonably expect that this body of young men and women for whom special advantages have been provided will in return give the state the benefit of education in civic activities equal at least to that which they bring to its industrial and social life.

In order that such a condition may obtain much greater emphasis must be given to instruction in citizenship in all the schools. A study of the curriculum of the high schools of the state shows that very few schools require of all students courses relating directly to the study of civics.

Practically all the schools offer courses in civil government and American history. But these are so arranged as to be elective for the greater part of the student body or so placed that many may not reach them because of leaving school before the completion of the course.

If the schools are to train the young men and the women in the secondary schools for citizenship it will be essential to secure a larger enrollment in the courses offered. This may be done in two ways, by requiring some course or courses of all students or by making the courses of such a nature that pupils will choose them voluntarily. It would seem as reasonable to require civics as algebra or geometry or perhaps English itself. At least, one year's work on this subject ought to have the value of equivalent time in either of the subjects mentioned. An alternative consists of making the courses offered effective for the purpose designed. These courses as a rule have dealt largely with the theory of government and details of mechanical organization. They have not concerned sufficiently the very day activities of the citizen in his community. "Practical civics" is a name given to the subject when it deals with the immediate local affairs from the point of view of disinterested social service and real patriotism. When the course is presented in this form it invariably attracts and holds pupils.

**The School Library.**  
Among the immediate needs of the secondary schools is that of adequate library facilities. The school library has two important functions. The first is to provide supplementary material without which the courses in several important subjects is incomplete. The second is to provide general reading suited to the tastes and interests of high school pupils. Both these objects are vital in high school education. It appears from investigation of the libraries of the high schools that outside of a few high schools and a very small number of schools in towns where the public library is co-operating in a very effective manner, the library equipment is very meager indeed. The state department has not formulated requirements for school libraries but has constantly urged upon school officials the importance of securing regular appropriations for this purpose. Its development and upkeep are fully as essential as the efficiency of the school as that of any other department. It should be properly housed, carefully managed and liberally supported.

As an accessory to the permanent school library the special traveling libraries for high schools authorized by act of the last legislature will be of great value. The state library in this way places at the disposal of schools a large amount of useful material at a very small cost.

**Extension of Industrial Education.**  
Attention has already been called to



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the very limited field now occupied by practical arts courses as shown by the enrollment of students. The net for industrial education provides a liberal subsidy for the maintenance of courses in agriculture, household and mechanic arts in secondary schools. The returns for the year show that agriculture has been taught in four high schools. Nine academics offered the course. In the former 82 students were enrolled and 160 in the latter. The mechanic arts course was offered in 13 high schools and in three academics with 365 and 104 students respectively. Household arts had a stronger following being presented in 18 high schools and five academics with 463 and 170 pupils respectively.

There is a healthy and increasing interest in the course in agriculture in the schools where it has been in operation. The work is becoming more practical and more closely related to local interests. During the past year the boys in one school made 500 pounds of butter at a churning at a local creamery. At another school the class in ore-dressing packed 100 barrels of apples. At another they built their own sorting tables packing boxes and did some practical work in packing. Another group have done extensive milk testing for neighboring farmers. A friendly contest over the relation of feeds and milk production between a boy and his grandfather is reported in which the boy with the same cow was the winner by 30 per cent. Many of the courses are directly related to the boys' and girls' clubs, directed by the University of Maine extension work.

In practically every case where the undertaking has the confidence and support of the community and sufficient money is invested to produce favorable conditions a good degree of progress has been made.

The course in mechanic arts is in some respects a more highly specialized course particularly if it undertakes to give a boy the elements of a trade. A measure of general training in manual arts may be properly offered in any school and should always be a part of the course in agriculture, but work of this nature when carried on through the four years may lead to more definite preparation for a vocation.

Hence its introduction will be conditioned largely upon the local demands for special industrial training. It is interesting to note that several schools have made such an extension of mechanic arts work with good results. Westbrook has maintained for several years a special industrial course which is closely co-related to the local paper and cotton industries. Bangor, Portland, Bath and several other towns are making provision to train young men in industrial activities. Employers are looking with increasing favor upon the product of such schools and are lending their aid in many important directions.

The household arts course has made a larger growth both in number and in enrollment than have either of the other two. The practical nature and wholesome influence of this course are commending themselves to both students and parents. They are primarily home-making courses and as such have a vital significance to every girl. The tendency is strong to eliminate frills and fade and teach the essentials of making and keeping a modern home.

The essential difference between the practical arts course of the high school and similar courses given in the grades

lies in the adaption of subject matter to the age of the pupils. In the high school the work is given a broader scope, approached more scientifically and taught with the thought that the student will within a short time make some actual application of what he has learned in connection with his life work.

## GETTING RID OF ANTS.

Simple Methods of Freeing the House from These Common Pests.

As long as household conditions are such as to attract ants, measures for getting rid of the insects will be of little value, says a new publication of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., Farmers' Bulletin 740, by C. L. Marlatt. The first step in freeing a house from these pests is, therefore, to clean up all food that may be scattered about and to keep food supplies which may attract ants in ant-proof metal containers, or in ice boxes. Cake, bread, sugar, meat, and similar substances are especially likely to attract the insects.

The use of baits is not recommended in the bulletin already mentioned because of the danger that these will serve merely to draw more insects into the house and thus actually to increase the nuisance. Where it can be safely used, however, a sirup poisoned with arsenate of soda has been found effective. The formula for this sirup is 1 pound of sugar dissolved in a quart of water, to which should be added 125 grains of arsenate of soda. This mixture is boiled and strained and on cooling is used to moisten sponges, which are placed where they can be reached by the ants. The insects collect the sirup and convey it to their nests, so that the whole colony is ultimately poisoned. Although this method has been found effective, as has been said, it should be remembered that the arsenate of soda is poisonous to human beings and to animals as well as to ants, and that its use must be safeguarded by the greatest precautions.

When the ants can be traced back to their nests and these are in accessible places, it is possible to destroy the colonies by injecting with an oil can or small syringe a little blaulphid of carbon, kerosene, or gasoline into the nests. All these substances, however, are inflammable, and precautions must be taken, therefore, against the danger of fire.

Though the common garden or lawn ants which build their little crater nests around houses are distinct species from the true house ants, they may find their way into the house. Their colonies may be destroyed by drenching the nests with boiling water or injecting a small quantity of kerosene or coal oil into them. Where larger areas are affected it is sometimes advisable to spray the lawns with kerosene emulsion or with a very strong soap wash prepared by dissolving any common laundry soap in water at the rate of one-half pound to 1 pound of soap to a gallon of water. Another method is to inject blaulphid of carbon into the nests, the quantity of the chemical depending upon the size of the nest. After the blaulphid of carbon has been injected, the entrance to the nest should be closed by the foot in order to retain the chemical, which will then penetrate slowly through the underground channel and kill the ants. Although the fumes are disagreeable, they are not poisonous to man and the higher animals.

The Jews of the moving forward along program which demands their race in all nations of all laws discontinue. In a recent election was passed favoring Congress, which religious, civil, and political Jews. The activities will be restricted to lines of endeavor. Branches of the United Court, is one of the of the movement, which form, and through those of Oscar S. prominent Jews, a piece of "National tions" has been to been a great deal of recent months concern movement, which of fishing Jewish colonies the close of the war. present Hebrews, who the present movement the rights of their and other countries, interested in restoring Palestine to their people. In time through peaceful means government of their of the movement by movement is particularly this time on account of Jews of Bur homeless and friendless order of conditions tender. It may also great many Americans to go back to the land in case the Zionist movement is successful. Justice Brandeis, a Jew who are not acting preceding upon the is radical discrimination Jews of America, are directed toward religious and political action thereto, where peoples of any land having separate group turning upon the Jews of treatment and privilege.

Apparently nobody wanted a war, whether the federal were pushed forward was intended to slay the realms of Carran that the state troops their great anxiety a turn home. They are lot of kickers as Americans. Since a great are very influential, being heeded at the where Senators and are busily engaged in end to the holiday Grande.

Recent reports of the department show that depositors in the United States have approximately \$50,000,000 in their credit. The federal government bank in the larger cities, so much confidence exists in small commercial banks are more inclined to place their funds there.

Propagandists are more to the moving means of reaching the known as "The Peace," undoubtedly because of the preparation of Congress, than anything else or said in the platform. The "movies" a bit with the public. has arranged a cinema "Civilization," showing the production of peace play, and in it has never been anything like "The Battle of Marne" production. It is purely a film has so captivated large cities that the people as a big financial likely be shown thro